Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Becorder

JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal. Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tacker, and James A. Stecle.

Clerks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-officie, first jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. Tux Assesser-William Driver.

Revenue Collector - A. B. Shankland. Water Tas Collector-E. B. Garrett Wester-Thomas Loake. intendent of the Workhouse J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. Chief of the Pice Department-John M. Seabury. Sexton of the Cemetery-T. H. McBride. Street Overseer ... J. L. Stewart. City Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Chestaru, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Junes, President; William toberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wim. Driver, Wim. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, 6. M. Southcale, A. J. Cole, Jaz. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John dready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cele. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne, Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgute, Davis, Brien, Mayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospitai-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman. Gas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner

Stares-Hough, Cuiborne and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson Springs-Hough, Clatborne and Brien. Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowlas. Improvements and Espenditures-Cole, Scavel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner.

Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

By The Board of Aldermen meets the Incadays ext preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in ach month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh First Lieutenaut-Wm. Yarbrough.

Second Lieutement-John H. Davis. Policemes-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Daayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, obert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hullit.

The Police Court is opened every morning

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hobon and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phineas Garrett. Trintee-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N H Belcher.

Ranger-John Corbitt. Reconus Collector-J G. Briley. Railroad Tax Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gowar

and J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

an The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in ach month, and the Quarterly Court, compened of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT. Blidge-Hon, Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk-David C. Love. No The Court meets the first Monday in March

nd September. CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge-Hon, William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles B. Diggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

CHANCERY COURT.

Chanceller-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson. Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaves.

The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F.

Jons Y. Hrns, Grand Sceretary, should be addressed at Nashville, Tenn.

Tounessee Ladge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Evenig, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are; O. S. Lesueur, N.G.; J. E. Main, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley. Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Trabus Ledge, No. 10-Meets at the same place

every Monday Brening. The officers are : S. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer. Smiley Ledge, No. 98-Moots at their Hall, on South

Chorry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Phursday Rvening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Priedman, V.G.; - Bitterilob, Secretary; o. Baiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encomponent, No. 1 - Moots at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of such month. The officers are; J. S. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P.; 8. F. Fuller, B.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer.

Give Branck Esucampment, No. 4-Mrets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jan T Boli, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W.; Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIBECTORY -- Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gon Negley. District-Headquarters on Summer etreet (Dr. Ford's residence.) W. H. zideil, Maj. 15th U. S. Infautry, A. A. A. G.

Proved Mershal -- Headquarters at the Capitol.

C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Headquarters on Cherry street ; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Amistant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson. Amisfant Quartermoster - Vine street, near Mrs

Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb. Assistant Quartermaster-No. 37, Market street .-Chief Commissory-Headquarters, No 10, Vine st.

Capt. R. Macfeely. Commissery of Subsistence-Broad street. Capt. S.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old enidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purreyor's Office Church street, Maronie Suilding. J. R. Pinter, Surgeon, 5th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Modical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NAMEDIA UNION WAS commenced a few weeks mince, for the purpose of opposing the Rebel Southers Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to seconds. It bells as friends all who support, and as foes all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Furnous any Nationalism. FREEDOM AND NATIONALIST.

With rebels and traite has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Suranse Law of the Last, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-

It contends for the Union of the States, because without a the preservation of our libertles and insti-tutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and centuring e Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, over renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they wate be-trayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a per-dions Governor and current Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awini cores of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office-holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute apping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking to houses, burning ratroad bridges and cars, and murdering dnarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our rause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

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WM. CAMBRON, for the Cuisa. JOHN WALLACH, for the Disputely Naunville, Tonn , July 12, 1862.

Aashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1862.

President Buchanan and the Rebellion.

Why he did not check the Rebellion at the start - what he says of General Scott's

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL IN-TELLIGENCER:

On Wednesday last I received the National Intelligencer containing General Scott's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the Administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary, that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now indorsed by the responsible name of General Scott.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. Scott, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 20th and 30th October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war,

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Governor Floyd. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the free booters and moss troopers over our State, kids | thereafter transferred from the Post | four." riod of the Administration, he performed entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the language of General Scott, "as to make any attempt to take one of them by surprise or coup-de-main ridiculous?" There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states: "There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, Ga., one at Baton Rouge," in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the

Five companies-four hundred mento occupy and reinforce nine fortifica-States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only sixteen thousand men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that, although General Scott, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. Liucola might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th of March, six hundred and fifty-three men, rank and file, of the army. And, to make up this number, even the sappers and

miners were brought from West Point. But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by General Scott himself than any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both General Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Con-

Department of November, 1857, that "it trie, who had not then removed to Fort would not more than furnish the rein- Sumter. The reason for this refusal is forcements now greatly needed in Flori- manifest to all who recollect the history da, Texas, New Mexico, California, Ore- of the time. But twelve days before, in gon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Ne- the annual message of the 3d December,

with formidable invasion."

the crude notions then prevailing even force there would have been only to imamong intelligent and patriotic men on pair the hope of compromise, to provoke this subject of secession. In the first collision, and disappoint the country. sentence the General, while stating that There are some details of the conver-"to save the time the right of secession sation in regard to which the General's may be conceded," yet immediately says memory must be defective. At present "this is instantly balanced by the cor-relative right on the part of the Federal have stated that on a future contingent Government against an interior State or occasion I would telegraph "Major An-States to re-establish by force, if neces- derson of Fort Moultrie to hold the Forts sary, its former continuity of territory." (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack; For this he cites "Paley's Moral and because, with prudent precaution, this Political Philosophy, last chapter." It had already been done several days bemay be there, but I have been unable to fore, through a special messenger sent to find it.) While it is difficult to ascertain | Major Anderson for this very purpose.

his precise meaning in this passage, he refer to Major Buell, of the Army. uity of our territory.

Mon, who have filled our borders with mouraing, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avarietous men who have plotted our rule for their own aggrandigement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "then m society. Let it be shown how the seferified defenders of esouthers Rights" are now leading marraiding bands. He captured to the grown how the seferified defenders of the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately selves into new Confederacies, probably 29th December, 1860, the day on which | mere child's play." In the General's collect the revenue, the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately selves into new Confederacies, probably Pickens about January 22d, and on the receive it." From that time forward all Office Department to that of War; so that, to be the boundaries between the new from this time until the 4th March, 1861, Unions; and at the end of each goes so which was by far the most important pe- far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first the duties of Secretary of War to my on this side of the Rocky Mountains, towit: "Columbia, South Carolina;" "Alton or Quincy, Ill nois;" and "Albany, New York;" excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals, contained in the original now in my possession, is curiously omitted in the version published in the National Intelligencer. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a

source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States. I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why seems to have been convinced, for on the | I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McCrea, in Pensacola Harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah: Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor; and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views" both original and supplementary, were published by General Scott in the National Intelligencer of January 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administrations in six highly excited Southern tion. Their publication, at that time, could do no possible good, and might do

much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much a violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in si-

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially through the South. The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

H and HI. General Scott states that he on their way thither against the attacks arrived in Washington on the 12th, and, accompanied by the Secretary of War, gress to raise several additional regi- recollection whatever of this conversaing this augmentation of the army, the did refuse to send three hundred men to expressed an earnest desire to maintain General states in his report to the War reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moul- the peace, as well as the most positive

braska, Minnesota, leaving not a compa- I had urged upon Congress the adoption ny for Utah." And again, in his report of amendments to the Constitution of the of November, 1858, he says: same character with those subsequently f November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasona- proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called the ble security to our citizens in distant "Crittenden Compromise." At that time settlements, including emigrants on the high hopes were entertained throughout plains, can scarcely be too strongly sta-ted; but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw as the event proved, that Major Andertroops from one frontier in order to rein- son was then in no danger of attack. Inforce another, the weakened points have | deed he and his command were then treatbeen instantly attacked or threatened ed with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under These "views" of Gen. Scott exhibit these circumstances, to have sent such a

renders what he did not mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the only apply to a case of secession that period of nullification, as an example, makes a gap in the present Union. The requires no special notice. Even if the falling off, say of Texas, or of all the At- cases were not entirely different, I had lantic States, from the Potomac South previously determined upon a policy of (the very case which has occurred), was my own, as will appear from my annual not within the scope of Gen. S.'s "provi- message. This was, at every hazard, to sional remedies;" that is to say, to es- collect the customs at Charleston, and 27th of December. The day after arrival tablish by force, if necessary, the contin- outside of the port, if need be, in a ves-In his "views" he also states as fol-collector, as I had anticipated, resigned lows: "But break this glorious Union his office about the end of December, and the same day they addressed an angry by whatever line or lines that political immediately thereafter I nominated to letter to the President, demanding the madness may contrive, and there would the Senate as his successor a suitable be no hope of recruiting the fragments person prepared at any personal risk to except by the faceration and despotism do his duty. That body, however, cember by a peremptory refusal. This of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors act on this nomination. Thus, without a sioners on the 2d of January, 1861, of would in comparison to ours, sink into collector, it was rendered impossible to such an insulting character that the Pres-

IV. General Scott's statement alleges testine wars) would be to allow frag- that "the Brooklyn, with Capt. Vodges's paper, just presented to the President, is 29th President Buchanan, having entered | friendly, political, and personal interinto a quasi armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note the commander of the war vessel off Pensacola, and Lt. Davis. Indeed, their intercourse had Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. Vodges's company unless the Forts should be attacked." He afterwards states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was undergrood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of Gen. Scott. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious the day it was prepared (29th January,) and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary Holt addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract : "I have the satisfaction of saying, that on submitting the paper to Gen. Scott he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise." This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent navy-yard; and Lieut. Slemmer, of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force .-Owing to the interruption of regular communications Secretary Holt did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the Presdent of the fact, and reinforcements, provisions, and military stores were despatched by the Brooklyn to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reinforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and whilst Lieutenant Slemmer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter, and Bigler received a telegraphic despatch held a conversation with the President on from Senator Mallory, of Florida, dated the 15th of December. Whilst I have no at Pensacola, on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay ments for this purpose. In recommend- tion, he doubtless states correctly that I it before the President. This despatch

assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered. both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint despatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy, accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January to Lt. Slemmer and to naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th of February. In the mean-time Fort Pickens, with Lieut. Slemmer (whose conduct deserves high commendation) and his brave little band, were placed by virtue of this arrangement in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when duties will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of General Scott. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed dates on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This made them furious. On surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th Deident instantly returned it to them with the following indersement: "This course finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. Jefferson previously been of the coldest character. ever since the President's anti-secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. Scott, by note on Sunday, the 30th December addressed the following inquiry to the President :

"Will the President permit Gen. Scott, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or colors, was submitted to Gen. Scott on rifles, ammunition, and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop-of war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose tomorrow.'

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. Floyd was out of office, Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 20. On Monday morning I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening General Scott came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores, and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December; General Scott's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, General Scott asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be madeto reinforce Fort Sumter-because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that " afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavor in vain, to obtain a ship-of war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer "Star of the West." Will it be believed that the substitution of the "Star of the West" for the powerful war steamer Brooklyn," of which he now complains, was by the advice of General Scott him-I have never heard this doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st December, I suggested to him that, although I had (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)